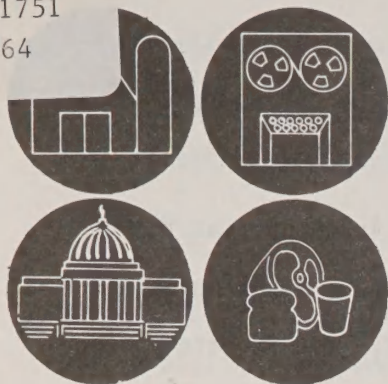


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POLICY RESEARCH NOTES

PUBLISHED BY THE NORTH CENTRAL REGIONAL PUBLIC POLICY RESEARCH
COMMITTEE AND ECONOMICS, STATISTICS, AND COOPERATIVES SERVICE, USDA

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*For professionals in Public Agricultural and Food Price and Income Policy Research,
Teaching, Extension, Policymaking*

INTRODUCTION

Public policy presents a rapidly ever-changing stage for the production of research and education. As a result, a premium exists for information on current developments and for open communication among the professional workers. To serve these objectives, this newsletter is distributed to those included on the *Policy Workers List* and to others interested. It is hoped that policy research, education, and decision-making will be hereby strengthened and expanded. Voluntary submissions from policy workers comprise much of the information. Requests for copies of earlier issues of these *Notes* and for the latest *Policy Workers List*, and comments or suggestions about them, may be sent to either address below.

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Policy Research Notes is a cooperative effort of the North Central Regional Public Policy Research Committee and the Agricultural Policy Analysis Program Area, Commodity Economics Division, ESCS. The *Notes* are prepared by R. G. F. Spitze, 305 Mumford Hall, University of Illinois, Urbana, Illinois 61801, and Cecil W. Davison, APA, CED, ESCS, 500 12th Street S.W., Washington, D.C., 20250.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

Trade Basebook and Leaflets Soon to Appear

The national extension Foreign Trade Policy Project with leadership at the University of Minnesota has just released its educator's basebook, *Speaking of Trade: Its Effect on Agriculture*, and the related six leaflets are expected in late spring, 1979. They will treat the topics of: (1) Why Trade; (2) Protectionism vs. Freer Trade; (3) Balance of Payments, Exchange Rates, etc.; (4) Commodity Marketing and World Trade; (5) Alternative Marketing Systems; and (6) Expanding Trade. Contact the Public Affairs Specialist or the Office of the Extension Director in the nearest public institution for distribution.

National Research Conference on Food System Regulation

Economic Research on U.S. Food System Regulations will be the focus of a national conference, April 16-18, 1979, near Washington, D.C. Sessions will feature the Economics of Regulation, Politics and Regulation, Regulation Research Methods, and Forums discussing Food System Organization, Protection, Policy, Market Regulation, and Environmental Issues.

Sponsors are AAEA, USDA, ESCS, Farm Foundation, and NC-117. Further information may be obtained from William T. Boehm, Food Economics, NEAD, ESCS, U.S. Department of Agriculture, 500 12th Street S.W., Washington, D.C., 20250.

Twenty-Ninth National Public Policy Education Conference

The next NPPEC has been announced for September 17-21, 1979, at Provincetown, Cape Cod, Massachusetts. Centering on the theme, "Inflation," sessions will explore the causes and alternative solutions to the inflation problem, in the context of public policy education. Approaches for dealing with inflation will be treated in the program by the topics of: Monetary Policy, Fiscal Policy, Mandatory Wage and Price Control, and President Carter's Program. Discussions will also occur on the

interrelationships between inflation and energy prices, food prices, international trade, regulation, and transfer payments.

Further information may be obtained from Bill Wood, SEA, USDA, program committee chairman.

Small Farm Policy Issues

A national conference of 105 invited professional workers from state and federal governmental agencies, universities, private foundations, advocacy interest groups, rural centers, and rural farm and nonfarm America was held January 31 to February 2, 1979, in Lincoln, Nebraska. The purposes were: (1) to critique eight position papers on various facets of the small farm issue, namely, Societal Values and Goals, Changing Structure of Agriculture, Governmental Policies and Programs, Taxation, Energy, Production, Marketing, and Off-Farm Income; (2) refine understandings of the present state of knowledge on these issues, identify the research gaps and needs, and specify policy implications; and (3) prepare for the follow-up of policy recommendations and adoption.

The papers, all prepared over the past six months by individual task forces of professional workers, will be revised in view of the conference insights, published in separate monographs by the National Rural Center (perhaps also later in book form), and shared with public policy-making participants and funding bodies. The conference and papers are part of a project supported by the Center, USDA, and the Farm Foundation.

For further information, contact Pat Madden, Principal Investigator, Department of Agricultural Economics and Rural Sociology, Pennsylvania State University, University Park, Pennsylvania 16802.

Federal Extension Leader Notes Responsibilities in Policy Education

"I am convinced that now is the time for a new and serious initiative to ensure Extension objectivity when dealing with controversial issues," concluded W. Neill Schaller, Deputy Director of Extension, SEA, USDA, in a recent message to extension

administrators. He further observed that, "we betray our mission and the public trust when, intentionally or unintentionally, we take a particular policy position, fail to present both sides of a controversial issue, or put out information that lacks or misuses facts." One of the suggested means to ensure the accomplishment of this role is to "insist that those who teach and prepare materials resist the temptation or the pressure to take sides when dealing with a controversial issue." Perhaps this is relevant to all public policy researchers and educators.

Regional Project on 1977 Act Approved

North Central Regional Project (NC152) has been approved by the directors to run through December 31, 1983. Titled, "Economic Consequences of Selected Provisions of Food and Agriculture Act of 1977," the project focuses on the Distributional Effects, Allocative Impacts, Grain Reserves Provisions, and Food Stamp Program Changes of that important policy development. Researchers at most of the North Central Stations, at ESCS, California, and VPI are already active in the initial phases of the project. Contributors from other stations are welcome.

For further information, contact Marshall Martin (Purdue), Bob Spitze (Illinois), Mary Ryan (Minnesota), Preston LaFerney (ESCS), or Walter Fishel, Administrative Advisor (Ohio).

COMMENTARY

Multilateral Trade Negotiations (MTN) and Related Commodity Negotiations

by

Vernon L. Sorenson

Background

The current trade negotiations (the MTN) developed slowly. Discussions were first initiated in December, 1971. After almost two years of preparatory work in the GATT revealed strong disagreements over agriculture, an agreement (the Tokyo Declaration) was endorsed by ten countries on September 14, 1973. The Declaration's objectives for agriculture covered both the U.S. position (trade liberalization and integration of industrial and agricultural negotiations) and the EC position (take account of special characteristics of agriculture).

From May 1974 through the end of 1976, the dispute over procedures for agriculture was unresolved and the work of the Agricultural Group and Subgroups was largely confined to bilateral consultations and examining countries' trade policies. Not until June of 1977 were procedural issues resolved to permit negotiations. At this writing the negotiations are not completed and final results are unknown.

Objectives

Four major objectives are relevant to the negotiations. These include 1) achieving further trade liberalization, 2) achieving greater stability in prices and trade flows for selected agricultural commodities, 3) improving the framework of rules for conduct of international agricultural trade, and 4) providing special and differential treatment for LDCs.

Trade Liberalization

Trade restrictions exist both in the form of tariffs and a wide variety of non-tariff barriers ranging from technical product standards to variable levies and a widespread incidence of state trading. The major gains achieved in trade policy during the post World War II period have been in liberalization of industrial

protection. Continuation of this process has become increasingly difficult. Because the U.S. has lost competitive position in world markets on a broad spectrum of industrial products, numerous actions to reverse the process have been forthcoming. Industries such as steel, textiles, shoes, television and others have sought quota limitations or other forms of increased protection from foreign competition. Further, organized labor has turned from its traditional position of liberalism to a policy of protectionism. In many other countries, slow business recovery from the recession of the early 1970s and continued concern with maintaining full employment has created a reluctance to join meaningfully in trade negotiations. Conditions have also led to increased use of export assistance and direct government involvement in industrial markets.

The implication of this for the multilateral trade negotiations is profound. For most major industrial countries, industrial tariff levels are being negotiated through a formula process that calls for an across-the-board cut in tariffs from which exceptions will be negotiated. The initial U.S. proposal called for a cut of about 60 percent on most industrial tariffs while that initially proposed by the European community called for a cut of about 25 percent. There emerged a compromise based on a Swiss formula that called for an average 40-45 percent cut. This compromise, however, was itself compromised and agreed to only as a "working hypothesis" with an effort to reach an initial minimal cut of 20-25 percent which could later be extended to the full 40-45 percent under certain conditions, including satisfactory economic recovery.

Little has changed in agriculture. Countries continue to stick tenaciously to income support policies irrespective of their implications for international markets. The U.S. initially attempted a strong position and made substantial requests for reduction in barriers and also tabled substantial offers. The response from foreign countries initially was limited, though increases have occurred in more recent negotiations.

The gains that would flow from increased liberalization are many, including

improved resource use efficiency, lower cost to consumers, competitive pressures that will restrain wage and price increases and complement anti-inflation policy and increasingly, with today's industrial structure, exert competitive pressures that will lead to a search for innovation that will lower costs and improve the range of products available to consumers. But American industry and that in many other countries face an unprecedented challenge in adjusting to the dynamics of world competition. Never before have the trading countries faced the competition of two major industrial countries, as is the case with Germany and Japan, whose economies are heavily geared to exports as a means of maintaining employment and achieving growth. In addition, a number of LDCs such as Korea and Taiwan are becoming significant in a number of industrial products.

In agriculture wide differences in cost structure exist among countries and reduction in import barriers by high cost countries that will seriously disrupt a major segment of their agriculture cannot be expected. Even lesser adjustments, such as that which would be required by the U.S. dairy industry if markets were liberalized to expand imports from the much lower cost producers in Oceania, are resisted and may not be achieved. In short, the economic dynamics both of industry and agriculture presented major obstacles to achieving substantial progress toward liberalization.

Further, the problem of negotiating trade liberalization is subject to extreme activity by lobbyists and the incorporation into the U.S. negotiating system of a set of industry and agricultural advisory committees. These committees are commodity oriented and assure full representation of domestic interests in the negotiating process. Interest groups in most other countries appear to be no less active.

These factors all culminated to create extreme difficulty in moving toward further liberalization. While final results likely will be positive, no major breakthroughs can be expected.

Stabilization

Market stabilization involves two interrelated concerns: one is stabilization of

trading prices, the other is stabilizing trade flows. U.S. interest has been focused primarily on stabilizing prices in grains while the interest of Australia and New Zealand has focused on stabilizing the trade flows of meat and dairy products. The European Community has an interest in both. Stabilization of trade flows implies an adjustment of trading policies in major importing countries to prevent wide fluctuations in the quantities that will be imported in any given year.

Thus, a second major dimension of recent trade policy discussions has been negotiations of international commodity agreements. This approach has long been advocated both by the EC and most LDCs. U.S. policy historically has sought to limit the role of commodity agreements, but has displayed increased flexibility during the current administration.

The U.S. supported negotiations leading to an international sugar agreement. Our objective in the sugar agreement was to achieve international prices that are compatible with estimated minimum support levels for sugar in the United States to preserve our domestic industry.

The U.S. is providing leadership in negotiation of an international wheat agreement. The U.S. proposal included accumulation of wheat stocks nationally held by member countries with minimum and maximum trigger prices that would result in accumulation or release of stocks as the market required. For the U.S. these stocks would be in addition to those accumulated in our domestic reserve program. Rigid minimum and maximum price levels would not be fixed, but if prices moved above or below trigger price levels, despite changes in stocks, other adjustment measures could, if agreed upon, be instituted to mitigate further price variation. The proposal also included a new food aid convention.

The potential for success in achieving this kind of wheat agreement is difficult to predict at this time. Major differences arose, especially between the EC and the United States on the issue of fixed versus flexible price limits. Problems also have been encountered in defining the nature of adjustment measures that might be required, the size of reserves, the width of price band, and other details of the agreement.

Other agreements also have been considered in the MTN and other negotiating fora. Proposals were put forward for international agreements on meat and dairy products and on feed grain. The role that agreements might play will differ among commodities. In the case of wheat, market stabilization and providing an increased measure of world food security are paramount considerations. In other commodities, while stabilization is important, agreements are viewed more as vehicles for creating orderly markets with commitments on access to importing countries.

A further thrust toward commodity agreements has been considered in discussions with developing countries. Central to this is the discussion of a Common Fund.

The nature of such a fund constituted a major issue. UNCTAD proposed an integrated program for ten core commodities with a common fund providing buffer-stock financing, and financing for a variety of aid measures. The U.S., with other developed countries, sought to limit fund operations to support of commodity agreements and prevent expansion into activities that would result in the direct transfer of funds from industrial to developing countries.

Another emerging element of the international trade picture is bilateral agreements. Bilateral arrangements tend to be attractive both to importers who want to have an assured source of supply and to exporters seeking committed market outlets. They are usually entered into on a multi-year basis with established trading quantities but with prices unspecified.

The effects of bilateral arrangements are difficult to quantify. They can create trade between countries that would otherwise not have taken place, or they may merely formalize trade that would occur anyway. In some cases, as with the U.S.-Soviet agreement, they may serve to stabilize markets by keeping highly variable trade within certain bounds. Also, nonbinding agreements which generate additional market information may reduce risk and uncertainty and, because of forward sales commitments, may provide the basis for better production and market planning. On the other hand, if a large part of any individual market becomes tied up in binding bilateral arrangements, the remaining market will become thin and subject to increasing price

variability.

The possibilities exist for the U.S. to become increasingly involved in bilateral arrangements, particularly in food grains, and if a multilateral wheat arrangement is not achieved, this may occur.

While both multilateral and bilateral agreements can serve specific purposes they probably should not be pursued by the U.S. as a general policy thrust. Both types of agreements can, under appropriate circumstances, benefit the United States by opening markets and helping to deal with problems of instability. But multilateral agreements are difficult to achieve and administer and bilateral agreements tend to provide an exclusivity in trading relationships which can seriously disrupt markets. Emphasis needs to be placed on trade liberalization, providing increased market information and market access rather than seeking out extensive involvement in either multilateral or bilateral trading arrangements.

Rules for Conduct of Trade

The legal framework and the rules established in the GATT have never been very effective with respect to trade in agricultural products. There has been under consideration in the MTN a series of codes with the stated objective of improving the common framework of rules for the expansion of trade. Agricultural interests lie primarily in those codes dealing with subsidy and countervailing mechanisms, safeguard mechanisms, standards, and government procurement. With the exception of a code to regulate the use of technical standards (and even here to some extent) agriculture's interests center around international commitments on methods of operation as these relate to domestic programs. The subsidy/countervailing code, for example, has major implications not only with respect to protection against subsidized imports, but also for the entire operation of income protection programs in agriculture. The safeguard code has potential implications for the operation of our Section 22 and certain other import programs. The government procurement code has potential implications for the school lunch and other institutional feeding programs.

In general, these codes raise the question of national sovereignty and the extent to which the U.S. is willing to constrain freedom to operate certain domestic programs. On the other hand, there are many programs in other countries that are detrimental to U.S. agricultural trade interest and an improved set of international trading rules could help right these situations. All such changes will be subject to Congressional approval and will be evaluated on a case by case basis with full assessment of the impact on existing domestic programs and U.S. trade interest.

Special and Differential Treatment for LDCs

The objective of assistance to LDCs is built into the trade negotiations through special and differential treatment in all areas of commodity negotiation as well as in the development of new trading rules. In addition, there exists a Framework Group within the MTN designed to deal with problems of legalizing within the GATT the basis for certain aspects of special and differential treatment, thus providing a permanent framework for overriding some existing principles of the GATT. While the U.S. in general has been sympathetic to the objective of special trade benefits for LDCs, certain limitations exist. Special and differential treatment can be achieved only within the framework of a balanced package of concessions granted and received. Special trade concessions will be concentrated primarily in a very limited number of major LDCs and will not have a general impact on solving the world's development problems. This is also likely to be the case for any concession granted in the codes. U.S. domestic political concerns in this context are important, particularly in fruits and vegetables and in the relationships with such countries as Mexico and Brazil. Despite these reservations, the U.S. government has been receptive to reasonable programs that will assist exports by developing countries and which have an impact on their ability to develop. This, of course, is not inconsistent with U.S. self interest. The argument often advanced that increased growth and purchasing power in a wide range of developing countries will be of substantial benefit to U.S. agricultural interest is valid. Increased exports by LDCs can help bring about that increased growth and purchasing power.

Summary and Conclusions

As agricultural economists we have tended to view the problem of trade policy in classical economic terms and as such deplore the inconsistency that exists between domestic farm policies in most countries and the search for a free international market. The assumption behind our position has been that the goal of trade policy should be to move toward a worldwide pattern of production based on comparative advantage and hence optimal efficiency. This goal is still important but in today's world it presents a limited perspective on the framework within which trade policy is developed and implemented.

First, it has to be recognized that most governments develop economic policy within a multiple set of objectives. Second, we have to recognize that the linkage between domestic and international policy has increased to the point that they generally cannot be clearly separated. This increased linkage, along with increased importance of such phenomena as market stability, economic security and economic development, has both broadened and politicized international commercial relations. International economic policy is an increasingly important aspect of domestic politics in most countries and additionally, is an increasingly important aspect of overall international relations.

This has led to the search for new policy instruments including multilateral commodity agreements, bilateral arrangements, and increased concern with rules that govern export and import flows. What will emerge over time as a new set of international arrangements is difficult to predict. Hopefully the outcome will be better than the rush towards unilateral protectionism of the late 1920s and 1930s. In this sense, the outlook is positive. On the other hand, those who continue to seek the utopia of a free, market-oriented, international trading system with increasingly limited government involvement will likely be disappointed.

Describing, analyzing, and assessing the implications of international market systems and policies presents a broad and complex research agenda for agricultural economists. General areas that warrant investigation include problems related to

interdependence and instability, implications of present and alternative farm and trade policies, the implications of institutional change, especially international commodity agreements, the impact of outcomes in the MTN, studies of foreign agricultural economies and market systems, the effects of market growth, and the dynamics of comparative advantage. More specific areas and issues could be delineated but the above are sufficient to suggest that the research agenda open to agricultural economists presents a challenge.

POLICY RESEARCH NEWS ITEMS

(projects and activities as submitted)

International Trade-Grain Reserves Linkage

Research on this subject is underway to address the interrelationships between factors affecting export demand for U.S. wheat and agricultural policy responses. Areas of interest include impacts of international wheat reserves, tariff and non-tariff barriers to wheat trade, and the effects of changes in world wheat production/utilization on domestic reserve management/production control decisions.

Inquire from Ronald Meekhof, USDA Economist, Department of Agricultural Economics, Room 745 Krannert Building, Purdue University, West Lafayette, Indiana 47907.

Implications of Trade on Resources for Animal Production

An econometric simulation model of the U.S. red meat-feed grain sector is used to analyze a range of policies which would reduce and/or stabilize U.S. feedgrain exports. The results suggest that, under some scenarios, the direct benefits of reduced feedgrain exports to the livestock sector could offset the costs to the feedgrain sector.

Inquire about study from Larry Martin, Department of Agricultural Economics, University of Illinois, Urbana, Illinois, or Karl D. Meilke, Department of Agricultural Economics, University of Guelph, Guelph, Ontario, Canada.

Request paper by title of this entry from Meilke at above address.

Effects of Export and Import Policies on U.S. and Arizona Agriculture

Work on this project has been completed and has produced a diversity of results and publications.

Inquire about this research and a related book from Jimmie S. Hillman, Room 410, Department of Agricultural Economics, University of Arizona, Tucson, Arizona 85721.

Request copies of two of the project's reports, "Food Enough for All," *Progressive Agriculture in Arizona*, Vol. 29, Spring, 1977, and *Research Needs and Research Results*, Arizona Agriculture Experiment Station Technical Bulletin, from College of Agriculture, University of Arizona, Tucson, Arizona 85721.

New Book on Policy

A book entitled, *Farm and Food Policy: Issues of the Nineteen Eighties*, by Don Paarlberg, will be published this year by the University of Nebraska Press.

Inquire from publisher or author, 1214 Hayes, W. Lafayette, Indiana 47906.

Alternative Set-Aside and Pollution Control Policies

The Center for Agricultural and Rural Development (CARD) staff is evaluating the economic efficiency of various forms of set-aside or supply control programs. It is also evaluating alternative pollution control policies (e.g., taxes, subsidies, or direct control as means to reduce soil erosion and nonpoint pollution).

Inquire from Earl O. Heady, 578 East Hall, Iowa State University, Ames, Iowa.

Tobacco Policies, U.S. Government

An organized symposium on this topic was held at the joint meetings of AAEE-CAES in Blacksburg, Virginia, August 7, 1978, discussing the farm and market environment in light of antitobacco efforts. Four speakers and four discussants included representatives from industry, universities, and USDA.

Speeches of the participants are available from Robert H. Miller, CED, ESCS, USDA, Room 200, 500 12th Street S.W., Washington, D.C. 20250.

POLYSIM

A National Agricultural Policy Simulator (POLYSIM) is documented and a listing of its program is provided by a recent research effort.

Inquire from Daryll E. Ray, Department of Agricultural Economics, Oklahoma State University, Stillwater, Oklahoma 74074.

Request related report, *Detailed Description of Polysim*, by Daryll E. Ray and James Richardson, Oklahoma State Technical Bulletin T-151, from senior author at above address.

1978 University of Missouri Perry Foundation Seminar

The seminar was held on the Columbia campus with a lively discussion among the 160 participants on the topic, "Can the Family Farm Survive?"

Inquire about this continuing policy forum effort and request a copy of this seminar proceedings, *Can the Family Farm Survive?*, from the director of the effort, H. F. Breimyer, Department of Agricultural Economics, University of Missouri, Columbia, Missouri 65211.

Farm Financial Flows

Expanded government activities in 1978 resulted in major shifts in financial flows to the farming sector. Major sources of this flow included emergency lending programs of SBA and FmHA, farm commodity programs for deficiency and disaster payments, and commodity loan programs. The financial impacts of these sources seem to have been unrecognized by farm commodity policy analysts. Together the SBA, FmHA, ASCS, and CCC programs provided \$15.5 billion during fiscal 1978, \$8.7 billion more than the previous year. Over half the net increase in farm non-real estate debt during 1978 came from government sources.

The extent of this activity raises questions about the financial health of the farming sector, about the public policy goals being achieved by these flows, and about performance of and competition with commercial lending sources. Comment is invited.

Inquire about this effort from George D. Irwin, Director, Economic Analysis Division, Farm Administration, 490 L'Enfant Plaza, S.W., Washington, D.C. 20578.

Northwest Agricultural Policy Project

A section of this project, which focuses on demand for Northwest agricultural production to the year 2000, will project the related demand for processing, transportation, and other marketing services. The results will be integrated with an overall impact study of future Northwest agriculture. Targeted completion of this section will be late 1979.

Inquire from A. Desmond O'Rourke, Department of Agricultural Economics, Washington State University, Pullman, Washington 99164.

Effects of Food Stamps on Expenditures and Nutrition

Expanded analysis based on State of Washington data shows that food expenditures of Food Stamp participants are responsive to the amount of bonus stamps received and the concerns of mothers for their families' psychological well-being. Food expenditures of nonparticipants are directly related to holdings of liquid assets. Nutrient intakes of participants and nonparticipants are compared but the results are not conclusive.

Inquire from Donald A. West, Department of Agricultural Economics, Washington State University, Pullman, Washington 99164.

Request from West a relevant reprint entitled, "Impacts of the Food Stamp Program on Value of Food Consumed and Nutrient Intake Among Washington Households with 8-12 Year Old Children," by Donald A. West, David W. Price, and Dorothy Z. Price, *Western Journal of Agricultural Economics*, Vol. 3, December 1978.

Future Agricultural and Policy Scenarios for a State

As one segment of a comprehensive project about the future agriculture of Illinois, a study was made of the policy implications. Three possible future directions relating to supply, income, trade, prices, etc., based on the ESCS, NEAD, NIRAP projections were used as the framework for likely policy problems, alternatives, and consequences for the period to 1990. Each scenario encompassed the base assumptions, expected economic consequences, and policies. Publication is expected in late spring.

Inquire from R. G. F. Spitze, Department of Agricultural Economics, University of Illinois, Urbana, Illinois 61801.

Policy Issues with the New Jersey Milk Industry

This study involves a business operation analysis of a complete enumeration of milk processors and independent distributors licensed to sell milk in the state of New Jersey during 1971-75. Findings show rate of return on sales for the industry ranging from 1.2 percent in 1971 to 0.8 percent during 1975. There was no significant difference between the industry concentration ratio for 1971 compared to 1975 during which the four largest firms reported 53 percent of the industry sales.

Inquire about the research and request related report from William L. Park, Agricultural Economics Department, 475 WIDB, Brigham Young University, Provo, Utah 84602.

POLICY RESEARCH PUBLICATIONS AVAILABLE

(list as submitted)

- BREIMYER, HAROLD F. *Can the Family Farm Survive?* Proceedings of University of Missouri Perry Foundation Seminar, 1978.
Request from Harold F. Breimyer, 214 Mumford, Department of Agricultural Economics, University of Missouri, Columbia, Missouri 65211.
- BOEHM, WILLIAM J. and PAUL E. NELSON. *Current Economic Research on Food Stamp Use.* USDA, ESCS-37, September 1978.
Request from Paul Nelson, NEAD, ESCS, USDA, Room 260, 500 12th Street S.W., Washington, D.C. 20250.
- CARLEY, D.H. *Estimation of Economic Relationships in the U.S. Peanut Economy and Farm Rental Practices in South Georgia with Emphasis on Peanuts and Fluecured Tobacco.* Georgia Agricultural Experiment Station Research Bulletins 212 and 220.
Request copies of these two bulletins from author, Department of Agricultural Economics, Georgia Experiment Station, Athens, Georgia 30212.
- DORNER, PETER and MARK MARQUARDT. "Land Transfers and Funds Needed to Start Farming: A sample of Wisconsin Farmers 1950-1975." Department of Agricultural Economics Staff Paper #148, September 1978.
Request from senior author, Department of Agricultural Economics, University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wisconsin 53706.
- ESCS. *Economic Effects of a Prohibition on the Use of Selected Animal Drugs.* USDA, ESCS Agricultural Economic Report No. 414, November 1978.
Request from Clark Burbee, NEAD, ESCS, USDA, Room 260, 500 12th Street S.W., Washington, D.C. 20250.
- ESCS. *Nitrite in Bacon: A Summary Analysis of a Ban on the Use of Nitrite in Curing Bacon.* USDA, ESCS-44, December 1978.
Request copies from ESCS Information, USDA, Room 1664 South Building, Washington, D.C. 20250.
- FARM FOUNDATION. *Increasing Understanding of Public Problems and Policies.* 1978 NPPEC Proceedings.
Request from Farm Foundation, 1211 West 22nd Street, Oak Brook, Illinois 60521.
- FOX, ROGER. "Guaranteed Minimum Prices and the Agricultural Sector of Northwest Brazil" and "Potentials and Pitfalls of Product Marketing Through Small Farmer Groups."
Request copies of these papers from author, Department of Agricultural Economics, University of Arizona, Tucson, Arizona 85721.
- GRAF, TRUMAN F. "Farmers, Consumers and International Trade." Department of Agricultural Economics Economic Issues #22.
Request from author, 316 Agriculture Hall, University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wisconsin 53706.
- GUITHER, HAROLD D. "Implementing the 1977 Illinois Farmland Assessment Law." Department of Agricultural Economics Staff Paper 78E-67, January 1979, 24 pp.
Request from author, Department of Agricultural Economics, University of Illinois, Urbana, Illinois 61801.

- HALCROW, HAROLD G. "Managing Agriculture's Export Potential" and "A New Proposal for Federal Crop Insurance." *Illinois Agricultural Economics* 18, January 1978, pp. 1-8 and July 1978, pp. 20-29.
Request copies of these two articles from author, Department of Agricultural Economics, University of Illinois, Urbana, Illinois 61801.
- HALLBERG, M.C., D. E. HAHN, R. W. STAMMER, G. J. ELTERICH, and C. L. FIFE. *Impact of Alternative Federal Milk Order Pricing Policies*. Pennsylvania Agricultural Experiment Station Bulletin 818.
Request from senior author, Department of Agricultural Economics and Rural Sociology, Pennsylvania State University, University Park, Pennsylvania 16802.
- HIEMSTRA, STEPHEN J. "Research Needs in Evaluating USDA Domestic Food Assistance Programs." November 29, 1978.
Request copy of speech from author, Council on Wage and Price Stability, 726 Jackson Place, N. W., Room 4002, Washington, D.C. 20506.
- HILLMAN, JIMMY S. and ANDREW SCHMITZ. *International Trade and Agriculture: Theory and Policy*. To be published in May 1979.
Request information from senior author, Room 410, Department of Agricultural Economics, University of Arizona, Tucson, Arizona 85721.
- JUST, RICHARD E., ANDREW SCHMITZ, and DAVID ZILBERMAN. "Price Controls and Optimal Export Policies under Alternative Market Structures."
Request copy of paper from Mrs. Virginia Fox. Giannini Foundation Library, 207 Giannini Hall, University of California, Berkeley, California 94720.
- MILLER, ROBERT H. "Cigarette Sales Trends and Tobacco Growers." Speech at 52nd annual meeting of National Tobacco Tax Association, Scottsdale, Arizona, September 1978.
Request from author, CED, ESCS, USDA, Room 200, 500 12th Street S.W., Washington, D.C. 20250.
- MILLER, RONALD R., WILLIAM H. MEYERS, and MICHAEL A. LANCASTER. "Farmer's Response to the Commodity Credit Corporation's Loan Program." *Southern Journal of Agricultural Economics*. December 1978, pp. 157-164.
Request reprint from Ronald Miller, Office of Leasing Policy Development, Room 2317, Resource Application, Department of Energy, 12th Street and Pennsylvania Avenue N.W., Washington, D.C. 20461.
- NATIONAL RURAL CENTER. *Toward a Federal Small Farms Policy, Phase I*. NRC Report No. 9, November 17, 1978.
Request from National Rural Center, 1828 L Street N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036.
- NELSON, PAUL E. *Food Stamp Redemptions: Their Impact on Food Sales by Region, Size, and Kind of Participating Food Stores -- Fiscal 1976*. USDA, ESCS Agricultural Economic Report No. 410, August 1978.
Request from author, NEAD, ESCS, USDA, Room 260, 500 12th Street S.W., Washington, D.C. 20250.
- NELSON, PAUL E., editor. *The Food Stamp Program: A Review of Selected Economic Studies*. USDA, ESCS-34, September 1978.
Request from Paul Nelson.

- O'ROURKE, A. DESMOND and KENNETH L. CASAVANT. "The Impact of Government Regulation on Growth of Pacific Northwest Agriculture."
Request paper from senior author, Department of Agricultural Economics, Washington State University, Pullman Washington 99164.
- SALATHE, LARRY E. *Household Expenditure Patterns in the United States*. USDA, ESCS Agricultural Economic Report (forthcoming).
Request from author, NEAD, ESCS, USDA, Room 260, 500 12th Street S.W., Washington, D.C. 20250.
- SALATHE, LARRY E. and RUEBEN C. BUSE. *Household Food Consumption Patterns in the United States*. USDA, ESCS Technical Bulletin No. 1587, January 1979.
Request from Senior author.
- SCHMID, A. ALLAN. *Property, Power and Public Choice*. Praeger Publishers.
Order copies from Praeger Publishers, 383 Madison Avenue, New York, New York 10017. (Price \$19.50).
- SPITZE, R. G. F. "The Food and Agriculture Act of 1977: Issues and Decisions." *American Journal of Agricultural Economics* 60 (1978):225-35.
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